# South Platte River, Segment 15 Habitat Improvements 2012 Colorado Watersheds Conference





Brian Murphy, P.E. (CDM Smith) Katie Goodwin, P.E. (MWRD)

October 2012



## **Presentation Overview**

- Project Background
- Design Criteria
- Habitat Structures
- Habitat Suitability















## **Project Area**





# **Project Area**







- Overall Segment 15 habitat quality
  - low for indigenous fish species
  - Previously considered approaches
    - improve habitat via flow equalization
    - provide fish exclusion facilities to reduce fish loss via entrainment in irrigation diversions → not considered feasible
- Aquatic habitat improvements  $\rightarrow$  more effective approach
  - physical habitat enhancement



 District commissioned Aquatic Life/Habitat Assessment Study Phase Report (CDM Smith 2005)

- initial assessment of Segment 15 to
- identify structure and deficiencies,
- identify opportunities for habitat improvements
- recommended habit improvements based on what was perceived as missing
  - protective cover,
  - pool/riffle structure,
  - secondary channels, and
  - backwater wetlands.





## Outcome

- conceptual level habitat improvements and locations
- recommended implementation of habitat improvements using a phased approach
- 20-year program with capital improvements occurring in first 7 years (2008 – 2014)



Metro Wastewater Reclamation District

South Platte River Segment 15 -Aquatic Life/Habitat Assessment Project (PAR 991)

June 19, 2006

**VOLUME I** 

Final Report





## Phase I (Complete) -\$700,000

- extended over 3 years with capital improvements in first year and monitoring in years 2 and 3 (2009 - 2010)
- Phases II (Complete) \$550,000
  - Design: Sept. 2010 June 2011
  - Construction: Dec. 2011 May 2012
- Phases III through V
  - next 8 years with approximately one phase every two years (2012 2020)
- Phase VI (monitoring)
  - year 2 through 20 (2010 2028)



# **Design Criteria**

- Target Species
  - Darters
  - Shiners
  - Suckers
  - Minnows
- Integrated set of structures
  - flow depth
  - velocity
  - stream cover
- Provide channel complexity











- Riffles
- Spur Dikes
- Boulder clusters
- Wing and V-type deflectors
- Groins
- Snags
- Cover logs
- Lunkers





## Riffles







## Spur Dikes

- redirect stream flow
- Form downstream scour holes
- eddy areas of reduced velocity
- provide bank protection







## Boulder clusters

- downstream scour holes
- eddy areas of reduced velocity
- provide protective cover





## Wing and V-type deflectors

- redirect and accelerate flow away from the bank
  - create scour pools by constricting the channel.



### Wing Deflector





## Wing and V-type deflectors (cont'd)



### V-Type Deflector





### Groins

- induce sediment deposition
- create scour holes by altering flow direction
- Jersey barriers rather than boulders







Snags





## Cover logs

- installed at edge of the bank
- provide resting areas
- overhead cover
- catchment of debris drifting with the current









### Lunker structures

provide resting areas and shade





Source: Maryland . 2006. Maryland's Waterways Construction Guidelines. Maryland Department of the Environment.



# Habitat Suitability

### 2D MODELING AND ECOHYDRAULIC ANALYSIS



### Gregory B. Pasternack



# Habitat Suitability – Velocity Fields





# Habitat Suitability – Velocity Fields





# Habitat Suitability – Common Shiner





# Habitat Suitability – White Sucker







# Habitat Suitability

## Metro Sampling Data

- Annual sampling in this area since 2007
- Collected samples pre-construction and post-construction
- Phase 1 and Phase 2 sampling location







## Questions





### • Water control







### Water control







### Water control





## Water quality







## Helical anchors







## Elevation Control





### Scour





